NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

blown up and abandoned by the capturers,) has returned to Paris. The Austrian troops under Count
Coronini, accompanied by Omer Pacha, entered
Bucharest on the 6th. The Czar protests again that
he really does mean to retire behind the Pruth, if
the Allies, by the movement of the forces, do not oblige
him to fortify himself on the Sereth. Mr. Soule, I am
him to fortify himself on the Sereth. Mr. Soule, I am
sons, it only remains for him to do as his enemies have
done, to await the events of the war in order to reach a
could have for negotiations of peace." places of the Pyrenees. So the eyes of Europe, having now nothing this side of the Black Sea to divert them, are directed intensely and anxiously to Schastopol, in the Crimea. If reports be true-unless newspapers, generals, and the whole apparatus of official and non-official publicity has been engaged during the last six weeks in throwing dust into people's eyes in order to conceal the real destination of the powerful expedition that has been fitted out-the pluck of the Russian troops that garrison the Crimea and the strength of the ramparts of Sebastopol are at this moment undergoing a decisive test. The grand enterprise against Sebastopol was officially announced by Marshal DE SAINT ARNAUD in the following proclamation, published here in the Moniteur of last

" Soldiers! You have just afforded a fine spectacle perseverance, calmiess, and energy in the midst of painful circumstances which we must forget. The moment has come to fight and to conquer. The enemy has not waited for us on the Danube. His demoralized troops, watten for us on the Danube. His demoralized troops, smitten with disease, are painfully retiring. It is Providence perhaps which has been pleased to spare us the experience of those pestilential regions, and call us to the Crimea, a country salubrious as our own, to Sebastopol, the seat of Russian power, within whose walls we are going to seek the guaranty of peace and of convention to going to seek the guaranty of peace and of our return to our firesides. The enterprise is a great one, and it is worthy of you. You will realize it by the aid of the most formidable military and naval apparatus that has ever been seen. The allied fleets, with their 3,000 guns and their seen. The allied fleets, with their 3,000 guns and their 25,000 brave seamen, your rivals and your comrades, will bear to the Crimea an English army whose high valor your fathers learned to respect, a choice division of those Ottoman troops whose capacity has recently been tested before your eyes, and a French army which I have the right to call, and it is with pride that I do so, the elite of our whole army. In all this I see more than guaranties of success: I see success itself.

"Generals, chiefs, officers of all arms, you share and you will inspire your soldiers with the confidence that

you will inspire your soldiers with the confidence that fills my soul. Soon we shall salute together the three united flags floating from the walls of Sebastopo, with our national cry, Vive l'Empereur!

"At Headquarters, Varna, August 25, 1854.

"A. DE SAINT ARNAUD."

The Marshal does not probably exaggerate the force of this expedition when he styles it "the most formidable" that has ever been organized and directed upon one point one hundred thousand men, provided amply with all the most terrible means of destruction that modern science has invented. Europe is watching its progress with the tended attack, the campaign of 1854 will not be so fruitless as, until lately, has been apprehended. If it be taken, a capital and disastrous blow will have been struck by the Allies. Not only will the stronghold of Russian naval power in the South be wrested from the Czar and razed, or held against him, but the powerful fleet which assured him the dominion of the Black Sea, and which was suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over the Turkish empire, a perpetual threat and danger, will be annihilated. The Turkish empire, with its diminished and still diminishing vitality, will, even if left to its own resources for defence, be able to protect itself for a quarter of a century yet from the grasp of the Northern giant which is destined to strangle it at last. If the expedition fail, and the Allies are repulsed from Sebastopol; the impotence of the allies to strike decisive blows at the power of the Russian empire ; their inability, immense, formithe Czar, reduced for a time to a purely defensive rôle, the humiliating terms of peace they have haughtily announced will be so painfully exemplified that it may be reasonably supposed the Allies will, during the forced armistice which the winter is to impose upon the belligerents, listen to terms of peace upon the basis of the statu quo ante bellum. The attack upon Sebastopol at this late season is so daring and hazardous an undertaking that many still doubt, notwithstanding the immense scale upon which the preparations have been made, whether that fortress is really the destination of the expedition. If such overwhelming disparity of force was deemed necessary for the capture of Bomarsund, why, it is asked, may not the three thousand guns and the hundred thousand men of the Black Sea expedition be intended to secure the success of some less dazzling enterprise than the capture of Sebastopol? The force commanded by the Marshal DE SAINT ARNAUD is not more disproportionate to that which defends Odessa than was that of Marshal D'HIL-LIERS to the Russian garrison and works of Bemarsund. However this may be, the sceptical will not be long tortured with doubt. The expedition sailed from Varna on the 2d, or at the latest the 4th, of this month. Whatever its destination, it must have reached the point of

"I am able to give you additional and unpublished de-tails relative to the answer of the Cabinet of St. Peters-burgh to the notes of Austria and Prussia, intended to support the four conditions of peace preposed by the Western Powers. This answer is contained in a despatch of Count Nesselrode addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, who was instructed to communicate it to the Cabinet of Vienna. The Prussian Cabinet has received a copy of that despatch accompanied by a latter intended as a that despatch, accompanied by a letter intended as an introduction and answer to the Prussian note of the 13th

"The despatch of Count Nesselrode alludes first to the negotistions which have taken place since the Austro-Prussian summons. Russia, says the despatch, has con-sented to the most important concessions, and purely from consideration of Austrian and Prussian interests. from consideration of Austrian and Prussian interests. By the evacuation of the Danubian principalities she has abandoned her military position in European Turkey, which permits the enemies of Russia to employ their forces in Asia and upon the Russian seaboard. She has put forth no reciprocal pretension; and has contented herself with the expression of a hope that Austria would indicate the guaranties which she on her side would be able to offer to Russia. Russia admits that it was not principalities, Austria would or would not separate her-self from the coalition formed with a view to the humilia-tion of Russia. Moreover, Russia has declared herself disposed to negotiate upon the basis of the Vienna pro-tocol of the 9th April."

toool of the 9th April."

"Austria has given to Russia no direct answer to those propositions; but she has addressed herself directly to the Western Powers, and has made her decision to depend upon them, notwithstanding the absence of all evidence that these Powers are disposed to adopt measures of conciliation, since the object of their alliance is to weaken Russia by a prolonged war. This has been established by the communications made by the Austrian Ambassador

the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh; that is to say, by ustrian note of the 10th August."

"The conditions laid down by the Western Powers laid down by the Western Powers are table either in form or substance, chiefly

itself, what they exact, estensibly with a view to main-taining the balance of power in Europe, is nothing else than the annihilation of the Russian naval establishments and of Russian power in the Black Sea."

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

The Royal visits of Boulogne are over. The Spanish revolution, now that the Queen-Mother has escaped from the fangs of Pucheta, Albaida, and their bands, offers no immediate striking interest. Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, having won the baton of Marshal of France, and illustrated all Europe with a splendid military aurora borealis by the capture of Bomarsund, (which has already been blown up and abandoned by the capturers,) has returned to Paris. The Austrian troops under Count Congression.

The Royal visits of Boulogne are over. The Spanish revolution, now that the Queen-Mother has escaped from the fangs of Pucheta, Albaida, and their bands, offers no immediate striking interest. It is, therefore, quite useless to bestow special examination upon these. Moreover, even if these conditions should undergo no modification, their acceptance would imply that Russia has been reduced by the war to the last degree of exhaustion. Although the Emperor may have adhered to the principles enounced in the protocol of Vienna, he is unable to give them the extended import that others have done, because the immense sacrifices made by Russia in deference to Austrian and Prussian interests are to remain without any compensation. Instead of finding in those concessions a reason for disengaging herself from her obligations, Austria has allied herself still more closely with the enemies of Russia."

done, to await the events of the war in order to reach a solid basis for negotiations of peace."

"The Emperor, for strategic reasons, has erdered his general-in-chief to recross the Pruth with his troops; and Russia will maintain a defensive position within her own frontiers until more equitable terms of peace shall be offered to him. The Emperor, on his side, will avoid adding to the complications of the war; but he will repel, with the utmost energy, all attacks, from whatever ouarter they may come." uarter they may come."

Austria, it is known, has declared that the answer of he Czar, as conveyed above, is not satisfactory. She persists in maintaining that the four terms submitted by he Western Powers are such as Europe should require; that they are desirable, too, from considerations of German interest especially, and she will continue to seek their adoption as the basis of stable European peace, but still by the peaceful means of negotia sively. Austria expressly declares that she does not find a casus belli in the Czar's refusal of those terms The refusal of Austria to declare war against Russia can hardly have surprised the Western Cabinets notwithstanding the confidence with which all their journals, official, semi-official, and non-official, have, during the last month, declared their belief that Austria immediately, and Prussia closely in her train, would join the hostile alliance against the Czar upon his rejection of the last propositions. Some very bitter reflections have been made on both sides of the British Channel upon the utter hopelessness, now so potent, of bringing the German Powers up to the sticking point. I do not believe that in any intelligent circles either of England or France any serious hope is entertained of inducing the German Powers to abandon, in a sense hostile to Russia, their present neutral ground. We will have Austria, in pursuance of this policy, slowly occupy Wallachia after the retirement of the Russians; we will see her in the same manner slowly occupy Moldavia, if the Russians actually evacuate that province; but special care will be taken to avoid collision, or an advance so hasty as to make the retreat of the Russians look like an Austrian expulsion. It has even been whispered that the Western Powers are so displeased with this invincible neutrality of Austria that they are attempting to make her repent her timid policy, as they style it, by winking at, if not by positively promoting, the troubles which are notoriously of an enemy's sea coast. It will consist of upwards of brewing in the Italian departments of her empire. Not unlikely.

As for Prussia, she is given up to Russian influence The Western Powers have evidently no hope of withdrawgreatest interest. If Sebastopol is really the point of in- ing her from it. The Prussian Cabinet has addressed a circular to its representatives at foreign Courts, in which they are informed of the views of the Prussian Government on the Eastern question generally and particularly as regards the answer of the Russians overnment to the propositions which were submitted to it by Austria and Prussia. Some of the leading points of this circular have also been published. The same Berlin correspon dent that I have just cited gives an analysis of the document which I subjoin, for it not only confirms what has been said on the subject, but enables the reader, not withstanding the vague character of some of the passages,-to form a more decided opinion as to the policy of the Prussian Cabinet:

"This circular (says the Independance) refers at firs

Sebastopol; the imto that of Angust 5th, and mentions that the Eastern
question had been submitted to the discussion of the
Diet a little before the adjournment of its sittings, and
that no resolution had been come to on that question because the representatives of the different States had not yet received the necessary instructions, and because, after the re-opening of the sittings, the united committees will have again to examine the matter. The Prussian Government thinks fit to give explanations as to the principles which it has adopted in the matter, after hav-ing received a copy of the despatch of Count de Nessel-rode to Prince Gortschakoff of August 26th, with a letter of introduction in reply to the Prussian note of August 13th. It expresses its great regret that Russia has re-jected the feur conditions, the acceptance of which could have put an end to the war. However, it finds, after an impartial examination, in the reply of Russia two points which appear to it very important in a political and military point of view for Prussia and Austria as well as for the other German States: 1st. The reiterated assurance of the complete evacuation of the principalities; and, 2dly, the promise of Russia to remain henceforward on the defensive. It comes to the conclusion : 1st, that the defensive. It comes to the conclusion: 1st, that Austria has nothing to fear from any attack on the part of Russia; and, 2dly, that Russia has abandoned the theory according to which she pretended to a right to occupy the principalities as a pledge, whilst at present she represents their prolonged occupation as a military position, which she renounces for strategical reasons. As to the question of knowing whether, in admitting the complete evacuation of the principalities, the mere re-fusal of Russia to accede to the four conditions authorizes, in the point of view of right, the German States debarkation and been operating now some four or five days. We shall soon learn with certainty its whereabout and whatabout.

The text of the answer of the Czar to the proposition made by Austria to the four conditions upon the acceptance of which the Allies were disposed to treat for peace has not been published. Numerous versions, more or less nearly approaching the truth, have appeared in the papers. The answer is known to be positively in the negative; and its exact form and substance are more correctly given in the following letter of the confidential to declare war on her, the Prussian Government thinks it dentity of the cases foreseen in the additional relative, receily given in the following letter of the confidential correspondent of the Independance Belge than in any article hitherto published. The letter is dated Berlin, 11th September, 1854. The writer says:

"I am able to give you additional and unpublished devial article and the confidence of St. Peterstill and the confidence of St. Peterstill and the cases foreseen in the additional relative to the cases foreseen in the additional require to particular protection, Prussia believes that, according to article 2 of the convention, that question ought to be decided at a common deliberation of all the contracting parties. In addition, the circular discusses the question of accertaining if the four conditions are so completely in conformity with German interests that, according to article 2 of the convention, that question ought to be decided at a common deliberation of all the contracting parties. In addition, the circular discusses the question ought to be decided at a common deliberation of all the contracting parties. In addition, the circular discusses the question ought to be decided at a common deliberation of all the contracting parties. In addition, the circular discusses the question ought to be decided at a common deliberation of all the contraction of all the ed to make them also the indispensable basis of future negotiations. Prussia, although she has supported these litions at St. Petersburgh in the hope of contributing to the re-establishment of peace, does not consider them as indispensable in the point of view of German interests. She finds great difficulties in realizing the project of a common protectorate over the principalities, and believes that that protectorate might over lead to a state of things but little in conformity with German interests. Although the occupation of the principalities by Austrian troops offers a guarantee, seeing that the Turks have likewise entered them, and that perhaps also the Anglo-French troops will enter, and that these rarious elements will be esta-blished there for some time, Prussia, independently of the military complications which these circumstances may lead to, beholds in them a state of things but little favorable to German interests. She cannot, therefore recommend to her German allies to accede to the four recommend to her German allies to accede to the four conditions in a manner which might have for consequence that they should take on themselves charges and obliga-tions which are not commanded by the spirit and object of the convention. The King will maintain it without

> be applicable."
>
> In Spain affairs are progressing satisfactorily, especially at Madrid. The press has been subjected to the .. We have ever been among the heartiest well-wish liberal law authorized by the constitution of 1887, which exacts the depost of caution money to the amount of the Americans. Their virtues and their prosperity have been matters of pure Joy and pride to us; and we have never suffered from those apprehensions of the re-

variation as a guarante of a development independent of the German power; but on that account he considers it his duty to remove from it all that does not emanate from

his duty to remove from it all that does not emanate from German interests, wel understood. He hopes that the Emperor of Austria will appreciate, in following the inspirations of his mindand of his heart, that manner of seeing the matter, and that he will adhere to it as a German prince. He hopes, besides, that the Emperor of Austria, admitting that his States are now guarantied against every attack on the part of Russia, will abstain on her side from every aggressive act against Russia, and will avoid all the emplications which would not be ne-

will avoid all the complications which would not be ne-cessitated by the praction of German interests, and to which consequently article 2 of the convention would not be applicable."

he payment of fines to which they may be legally con-emned, and a direct tax of 300 reals (\$16.66) upon all ditors. This measure enforced has put a stop to the warm of pestilent sheets engondered by the anarchy that ucceeded the breaking out of the revolution. The revo-utionary juntas have been suppressed, the clubs closed; wen the famous Union Club is defunct, and its president, he demagogue Marquis, citiyen Albaida, not arrested as as at first reported. Hes concealed, and writes from his iding place that if he succeeds in escaping arrest he means to add some more months or years to those he has stready passed in exile, more or less voluntary. Another nessure of capital importance for the maintenance of order in Madrid has been the effectual disarming of all risons except such as belong to the National Guard or the army. The formation of electoral committees for to the army. The formation of electoral committees for the elections to the Constituent Cortés was occupying attention. Appearances at present indicate that in Madrid at least the elections will be in favor of the moderate and progressist constitutional monarchy men. The Queen-Mother arrived safely in Portugal on the 2d September, under the escort of her brave protector, Gen. Gananco. The Provinces are represented as not being in so satisfactory a condition. In several of them, in Badajoz particularly, communism has reared its hydra head and anarchy was rampant. The sequestration of the property of the Queen-Mother and her family is being strictly proceeded with. Numerous Carlist bands are said to have recently appeared in the provinces bordering upon the French frontier. The cholera, too, is ravaging several of the Provinces. An amelioration of the finances is evinced by the official announcement that the payment ral of the Provinces. An amendment of the interest of the payment of the interest of the public debt which had been suspended in July will be resumed on the 11th.

The papers, English, French, and Spanish, are busy discussing the conduct of the American Ambassador at Madrid, Mr. Soule. A letter from Madrid, dated 4th

instant, says: "The United States ambassador, Mr. Soulé, has taken leave of the Queen and left Madrid. The general opinion is that he will never return here. Previous to his departure Mr. Soulé, attacked very violently by several journals, wished to reply by way of the press. Every where the insertion of his letter was refused. Hostility where the insertion of his letter was refused. Hostility is flagrant, and it presages perhaps other complications of a yet more serious character. Great irritation is evinced at the provoking attitude of the American Government. People are convinced that President Pierce means, at all cost, to signalize his Presidency by the annexation of Cuba—a tribute he pays for the support of the Southern States of the Union. People are convinced also that Mr. Soulé is concerned in this intrigue. It seems that upon several occasions magnificent offers have been made to the Spanish Government. The Sartorius Ministry was vehemently pressed upon this subject; and then there was indeed some chance of success. After the revolution hope was not entirely abandoned; but the American Minister soen became satisfied that he had nothing whatever to expect favorable to his project from a Government issuing from a popular movement, and which respects, like the actual Government, all the shades of national amour propre."

Mr. Souls, however, succeeded at last, through the columns of a French journal, in giving publicity to his communication alluded to in the above extract, and which the papers of Madrid refused to insert. Another letter, dated Madrid, September 7, says:

"The departure of Mr. Soulé and the news from America had already excited the public mind to a high degree by bringing prominently up the Cuba question and the position of Spain with regard to the United States. An unexpected fact has just increased the excitement. In a number of the New York Herald which has reached us is number of the New York Herald which has reached us is read an article to the effect that the Ambassadors of the United States in Spain and in other parts of the European continent have received special instructions to aid every where the development of the republican principle. This assertion has produced a sort of indignation in this country, which is so monarchical in its temper. It would do so in fact in any country which respects and would cause to be respected its liberty of action. This is the subject of conversation in all circles and of discussion in all newspapers. It is supposed here that these circumall newspapers. It is supposed here that these circumstances may be considered as throwing some light upon the causes of the departure of Mr. Soulé."

The writer then scouts the idea that a republican party in Spain would be likely to lend itself more complaisantly to the realization of the project of purchasing Cuba atributed to the American Government. To make the thing possible it would be necessary that there should be a republican party in Spain. But he asserts that such a party is utterly wanting there.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854. The week has been marked by a succession of beautiful harvest weather, and by an alarming in-crease of cholera in the metropolis, no fewer than 2,050 persons having fallen victims to that disorder-a frightful addition to the deaths of the week

was a finer or more productive crop granted to the industry of man than that which is now nearly harvested. This state of things, rightly viewed, affords a fine lesson to mankind. The blessings which we enjoy are the gifts of a superior Power, produced by its smile upon the industry and forethought of the husbandman. The evils with which we are afflicted are either the result of man's headstrong passions or the consequences of his cupidity, his slothfulness, or his unclean ness. War is evidently caused by wrong or ambition, and disease (in general) the result of carelessness, folly, dirt, and wickedness. We shall never, however, get rid of war and pestilence until the large majority of men become wise and good; and this is a condition of humanity which we cannot hope to see realized in our day and

generation We are very sorry to observe the attention of some of the condon journals directed to matters connected with the United States with more of unkindness and acerbity than, as appears to us, is justified. The "Times" has a long article upon a reported negotiation, or attempt to negotiate, between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, about opposite interpretations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the British possessions of the Bay of Islands and the Belize. The article concludes, however, with the expression of a conviction that, although Mr. Bu-CHANAN has thrown out a hint that he shall go home in ess than three months, the affair will be pacifically aranged. The "Economist" has a long, erroneously-conceived, and intemperately executed article, headed "Ametcan Diplomatic Taste and Morality," the burden of which s, that "the system of universal (or quasi universal) suffrage makes the Government indisputably the real representative of those whose destinies it is chosen to guide; and, in the instance of the United States, the guide; and, in the instance of the United States, the 'notion is to be held responsible for the Government."

"Yet it is more than probable," continues the Economist, "if we were thus to judge of the American people by their ostensible organs, we should be doing a cruel injustice to the classes corresponding to those who in European countries are considered as in a great measure constituting and representing the state. sure constituting and representing the NATION. If we were to regard the language of the Government newspapers, or if we were to assume the brutality of Capt. Hollins as a specimen of the American nevy, and his conduct as the type of what the American Government conduct as the type of what the American Government orders or the American people sanctions; or if we were to accept the appointment of Mr. Soulé as ambassand to Madrid, or his language since his appointment, as the measure of the American estimate of good taste and good manners, of gentlemanly feeling and diplomatic discretion, we should, beyond all question, be judging our cousins by a standard which we should be judging our cousins by a standard which we should be true to have applied to ourselves. It is important that is in the Chambers.

The Prussian Government has addressed a circular to all its envoys at the secondary German courts, telling them that, sithough for the sake of peace it supported the four points insisted on by the Western Powers, it does not think they are indispensable in a German point of view. The common protectorate of the principalities, for instance, would be attended with difficulty and might bring the common protectorate. yery sorry to have applied to curselves. It is impor-tant to remember this; and we are helped to remember it by finding and knowing from many sources that the sentiments of disgust and indignation with which we we have a decrease a German prince. cannot but look upon these and other transactions are felt nearly as strongly, though unhappily not so univer-sally, in the United States themselves." The Economist then goes into a full discussion of the suses which led to the election of Mr. PIERCE, to the con-

juct of Capt. Holling, and the appointment of Mr. Soule. n language and by a course of argument which, although they might be adopted by an American journal in opposition o the existing Government, are, in our opinion, unseemly and unjustifiable in a leading journal of England when applied to another country with which England is at peace, and towards whom natural and social as well as political considerations ought to induce English journalists to manifest every desire to conciliate rather than offend, and every wish to diminish difficulties when they occur. instead of increasing them by barsh language or offensive nclusions. The Daily News, in a long and able leading article, says:

sed to hear of all our lives." The writer, after continuing in this strain for some

ime, goes on : "What would Washington or Jefferson have said of the present state of the diplomatic function of the Government they organized?" * * * "Already we look in vain for any such men in the seats of Government in vain for any such men in the seats of Government as were there in the early days of the republic; and already we read and hear daily aspirations and proposals which no American would have dared to breathe within reach of Jefferson's sarcasm or Washington's frown."

"The most pressing concern of the real republicans of the States is to look to their diplomatic corps."

The Editor then continues, in a strain of strong invective, to comment upon the appointment of "Mr. Souls to occupy the post which had been filled by WASHINGTON

"They must send no more Soules or Sanderses to thru themselves as instructors into the political affairs of for eign countries." * * * "It remains for both these men to settle accounts with their own countrymen; and it remains for their countrymen to be very strict in ex-

oting that account."
The Americans "must remember that a dignified, enlightened, and honorable diplomatic representative is ex-pected of them, and that a worthy ambassador is there-fore no sufficient set-off against an unworthy one. We welcome at our Court at the present time a genuine re-publican and an enlightened and honorable gentleman; but a Buchanan in London cannot neutralize the mischief of a Soule at Madrid, nor can a Buchanan as Minister wipe off the disgrace of a Sanders as Consul. It will take many years of a virtuous foreign policy and a long succession of honorable envoys to remove the apprehensions of the Liberal party throughout Europe that the one retrograde institution in America is undermining the principle of progress and fatally ritiating the noblest political system that the world ever saw."

In this article is much that is true and just, and with which no one can reasonably find fault; but there is a tone of dictation, a strain of bitterness running through the whole which is in bad taste, offensive, and, in every sense of the word, impolitic and uncalled-for. We do not submit these observations to your notice as the opinions and the feelings of the people of England, nor as exhibiting the temper of the English press, but only as the phase

of whom 1,600 have died of cholers. There are no tidings of Admiral Napier's movements. He cannot leave the Baltic yet; his departure would set the Russian fleeto at liberty. We do not know what mischief they could do if they were at liberty; but certainly all the expense of life and money which the Allies have sustained would be very indifferently repaid by the barren capture of Bomarsund, the fortresses of which were destroyed on the 80th and 81st of August and 2d of September. If Admiral Napren can blockade the Russian ports until the Russian fleets are frozen up, and then get away before his own fleet is in the same position, he will do all that can be expected at this time. As respects the principalities, there is certain news that the navigation of the Danube has been re-opened from Vienna to Galatz and Ibrail. It is therefore inferred that the Russians have doing, that he had entered Wallachia by force of arms: that the Russians had not yet evacuated the country, inasmuch as their outposts are at two leagues from Bouzeo; that he would be wanting in his duty to the Porte if he desisted from pressing on the enemy so long as he occupied the Sultan's territory, &c. Upon receipt of this re-ply the Austrian commissioner withdrew his note, and asked to have it restored to him; to which OMER PACHA acceded on receiving a receipt. This was the position of before, which were 1,287.

Thanks to Providence, although the nation is at war and the metropolis afflicted with pestilence, the people are not likely to suffer by famine; for never regard to the immediate object of the expedicion and the egard to the immediate object of the expedition and the node of accomplishing it. One thing is very consolatory: there was not a single case of cholera on board any of

the ships when they left Varna. The news from Vienna is that the Russians at Sebasto ool intend to make a most vigorous resistance. Forts are building along the coast at a distance of four leagues from Sebastopol, and a mass of fireships is being prepared to be sent into the enemy's fleets. In addition to the usual garrison, there are 60,000 men encamped near the town, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. The Russian fleet is armed, and is not to remain inactive during the operations; the best pilots are distributed among

bably not fall so low as was once expected it would. A ruling price for the season will be from 50s. to 55s.

The Bank of England returns show the following state ents:

Circulation £19.851.665 Decrease£195,850 Private.....do... 10,402,859 Dis'te. & adv's...15,178,018 Join and bullion 18,368,371 Decrease 267.053 The population of London exceeds 2,362,236, and in the week which ended last Saturday there died 3,413

persons, or 2,165 more than on an average have died in the corresponding week of former years; but then 2,050 persons (very nearly the amount of the excess) have dur-ing that week died of cholera. The deaths from cholera luring the last nine weeks have been 5, 26, 188, 399, beta, 729, 847, 1,287, and 2,050; in the aggregate 6,120 persons. In 1849 the deaths by cholera during the corresponding week were more in proportion to the population than they were this year.

The Emperor of France and France altogether appear to have been in a state of great quietness since the royal receptions of last week. It is not expected that the Belgian Ministry will continue in office. Its appointment was an experiment, and its failure will not induce a repetition 644, 729, 847, 1,287, and 2,050; in the aggregate 6,120

an experiment, and its failure will not induce a repetition of the experiment, which was to form a Ministry of persons who had no seats in the Chambers.

The Prussian Government has addressed a circular to

We think Spain is settling down quietly under Espar TERO'S administration, although we admit that out of Spain little is known of the real condition and state of the country. Queen Christina has reached Portugal.
The confiscation of her property and that of her husband
is rapidly proceeding with in Spain.

The dread of the cholera in some parts of Spain has

amounted to absolute folly. In Barcelona, Valentia, and various parts of Catalonia the disorder has raged and is raging fearfully. Two hundred and sixty persons had been buried in one day (the 24th ultimo) at Barcelona. The only news from Italy is that there has been a very severe cholera visitation at Naples; not less than 10,000 persons had been carried off by it in that city alone. It had visited Sicily also very dreadfully, Palermo and Mes-s na particularly. The latter city is nearly deserted. The authorities have sent to Naples for food and medicine.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1854. The foreign news is important. The Russians are retreating from Georgia. The Ottoman troops approached the Russian camp, desiring to draw on an engagement, and found that it had been abandoned in great haste; the guns, (spiked.) ammunition, wagons, and mules being left on the ground. The reason of this proceeding is not

with a large force near Tiflis. The Russians at Odessa are in great alarm. The General in command had issued an order that in case of necessity the inhabitants were to retire to Tirasopol, "first reducing Odessa to a heap of ruins and ashes." The magazine of wheat has been conveyed from Odessa to Sebastopol. The allied army destined for the Crimes consists of 90,000 men, viz. 40,000 French, 20,000 English, 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tunisians, and 5,000 of other nationalities. The allied fleets have 25,000 sailors and 8,000 guns. Thirty new gun-boats have joined the fleet from Malta. It is now said the debarkation will take place near the mouth of the River Katchs, where there is fifteen fathoms water. Additional French troops and stores are rapidly

ter. Additional French troops and stores are rapidly shipping at Toulon and Marseilles for the East.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. for the six months which ended 31st ultimo, without reduction for income tax.

CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

The following text of the Austrian Convention with Turkey has recently been printed in a Parliamentary paper :

mentary paper:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully recognising that the existence of the Ottoman Empire within its present limits is necessary for the maintenance of the balance of power between the States of Europe, and that, specifically, the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the essential conditions of the integrity of that Empire; being, moreover, ready to join, with the means at his disposal, in the measures proper to ensure the object of the agreement established between his Cabinet and the high Courts represented at the Conferences of Vienna; his Imperial Majesty the Sultan having on his side accepted this offer of concert, made in a friendly manner by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, it has seemed proper to conclude a Convention in order to regulate the manner his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, it has seemed proper to conclude a Convention in order to regulate the manner in which the concert in question shall be carried into effect. With this object, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan have named as their Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, M. Baron Charles de Bruck, Privy Councillor of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, his Internuncio and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the of the moment of a portion of it, produced by an unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, as evanescent, we hope, as the wind, as temporary as a passing cloud.

As respects the war there is little to communicate, and that little is not consolatory. The French ships have passed through the Belt on their way home with the French troops, of whom 1,600 have died of cholers. There are no exhaust all the means of negotiation and all other temperatures.

ART. 4. The Imperial Court of Austria further en

thorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the Imperial troops will afford them every assistance and facility, as well for their march, their lodging, or encampment as for their subsistence and that of their horses, acceded on receiving a receipt. This was the position of affairs on the 2d instant. As respects the expedition to the Crimea, there is news from Paris that the French and Turks left Varna on the 5th, and that they would be joined by the English fleet at the Isle of Serpents, (at the mouth of the Danube and opposite Sebastopol;) the weather was favorable. It is now said that the Sebastopol expedition was opposed by Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Cambridge as being rash and dangerous. However, the strictest discipline among their troops, and will reof Cambridge as being rash and dangerous. However, both the Prince and the Duke, although they are neither of them in good health, have joined their respective divisions. Reports are as plentiful as blackberries with the present Convention shall be ratified and visions. Reports are as plentiful as blackberries with the respective divisions. the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of four weeks, or earlier if possible, dating from the day of its signature. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and set their seals to it. Done in duplicate, for one and the same effect, at Boyadji-Keuyi, the 14th of June, 1854.

V. BRUCK, [L. s.]

REDSCHID, [L. s.]

THE FRENCH CAMP AT BOULOGNE. The correspondent of the London Times gives a very interesting account of the French encampment at Bouinteresting account of the French encampment at Bou-logne, and the Emperor's movements thereabouts. The soldiers are, for the most part, accommodated in clay logue, and the Emperor's movements thereabouts. The ing the operations; the best pilots are distributed among the vessels. Prince Menschinger directs in person all the measures of defence.

The produce of the new crop of wheat will be, it is supposed, very large; but, as the quantity of old wheat remaining on hand is unusually small, the price will probably not fall so low as was once expected it would. A commodate twelve men. A passage way from the door bably not fall so low as was once expected it would. A slight reaction has taken place, and good wheat, weighing sixty-three pounds per bushel, is now worth from 48s. are slightly raised platforms, inclined towards the centre passage way, on which the men sleep, six on a side. An aperture over the door and another opposite in the wall specified that the troops moved in drawards the centre passage way, on which the men sleep, six on a side. An aperture over the door and another opposite in the wall specified that the shortest notice. It is the shortest notice. It is shortest notice. It is the shortest notice. passage way, on which the men sleep, six on a side. An aperture over the door and another opposite in the wall, furnish ample ventilation. In the rear of the huts is a long row of kitchens. These are of brick, with a chimney shaft in the centre and places for cooking all round in a circle; each kitchen furnishing conveniences for cooking for five hundred men at a time. In front of each encampment small chapels have been erected by the troops, rough but convenient. A wide street runs the entire length of each encampment, separating the officers' quarters from the men's. What is particularly observable in these encampments is the permanent character of the arrangements. Though every thing is economically and somewhat roughly built, all the quarters have the impress of a degree of permanency, and indicate an expectation of a long-continued war. Notice is taken of the impressive ceremony of the daily worship of the impressive ceremony of the daily worship of the impressive ceremony of the daily worship of the troops. Ten thousand armed men upon their knees together as one man, when the Host is elevated amidst the strains of martial music and the united voices of

> to mass when there. His appearance and retinue while Prince Albert was at the comp are spoken of as splendid in the extreme. The Emperor is a great lover of fine horses, and spares no expense to procure the best. Some

voice and gesture peculiar to the French postilion of the batteries, which kept olden time, exhibiting, with the vehicles themselves— for a considerable period

seemed eminently English—quite a fusion of French English tasts. The Emperor and his royal guest rode by themselves in the foremost carriage. Prince Albert wore a control hat and the undress cost of a field marshal. It was reof Honor. In the second carriage were Marshal Valoret.
French Minister of War, Col. Fleury, chief equerry to the Imperial Majesty, the Duke of Newcastle, and General Lord Seaton. The gallant soldier-like bearing of Lord Seaton, who were the uniform of a British general of Lord. was particularly remarked and audibly commented on by many of the spectators. The Duke of Newcastle was in the Lincoln green uniform of the Nottinghamshire militiand it is no disparagement to say that his grace's sumption, for the nonce, of the militia character, accessionable of the same of the militian character, accessionable of the same of the militian character, accessionable of the same of the head dress worn by the corps in question, did not, in combination with his grace's manner beneath this nawonted continue, contribute very essentially to the external discussions. tion with his grace's manner beneath this nawonted reatume, contribute very essentially to the external dignalty of the noble representative of the British Cabinet. The remaining carriages were occupied by members of the imperial and royal staffs and by various persons of distinction. The Emperor paid the officers of the royal yachts the graceful and, under the circumstances, doubly acceptable compliment of placing a char-a-banes at their disposal.

disposal.

As the leading carriages filed through Boulogne the streets were literally crowded by residents and special tors—French and English—who saluted his Imperial Management of the British Sovereign with some jesty and the Consort of the British Sovereign with lously cordial and vociferous cheering. The Blus objects of these manifestations of loyal attachment knowledged them from time to time with frank and

Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown of the first class, &c.; and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Musrapha Rubschip Papha, late Grand Vizier, and at present his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of Medjidie of the first class, &c., who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Arr. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust all the means of negotiation and all other means to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ, in case they are required, the number of troops necessary to attain this sud.

Arr. 2. It will appertain in this case exclusively to the Imperial commander-in-chief to direct the operations of his army. He will, however, always take care to inform the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman army of his operations in proper time.

Arr. 8. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria undertakes, by common agreement with the Ottoman Government, to establishe in the Principalities as far as possible the legal state of things, such as results from the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte in regard to the administration of those countries. The legal authorities thus reconstituted shall not, however, extend their action so far as to attempt to exercise control over the Imperial army.

Arr. 4. The Imperial Court of Austria further endingent the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte in regard to the administration of those countries. The legal authorities thus reconstituted shall not, however, extend their action so far as to attempt to exercise control over the Imperial army.

Arr. 4. The Imperial Court of Austria further endingent the privale of the staff the same color. Sulciman Principal of excessive light and heat.

The Emperor of the staff was a Prussian deposite of the staff was a Prussian deposite of the staff was a Prussian difficulty conversed on several occasions in the course of t of the Emperor's army, the reserve resting on the letowards Calais.

wacuated the two latter places. The Austrians have entered Bucharest, and the commander has presented Omen the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the sovereign rights of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, es well as the integrity of his Empire.

Art. 4. The Imperial Court of Austria turture entered the two latter places. The Emperor and Prince having completed them to sovereign rights of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, es well as the integrity of his Empire.

Art. 5. As soon as the object of the present Couvention shall have been obtained by the conclusion of a treaty of the enemy. The object of this demonstration was to find the court of the capeny. The object of this demonstration was to find the court of the capeny. The object of this demonstration was to find the court of the present Couvention shall have been obtained by the conclusion of a treaty of the enemy. The object of this demonstration was to find the court of the day were commenced by a false attantion to the part of the imperial Court of the capeny. The object of the enemy. Russia, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria will immediately make arrangements for withdrawing his forces with the least possible delay from the territory of the Principalities. The details respecting the retreat of the Austrian troops shall form the object of a special understanding with the Sublime Porte.

Art. 6. The Austrian Government expects that the authorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the some time; but a renewed attack of the Imperial metillery at length dislodged them, and the retreat was entinued in the direction of Mount Couple. The intradict charge of cavalry was countermanded by the Emperor mobserving that, if it took place on the proposed spot, it would present the unmilitary anomaly of a body of humocharging a force protected by a wood. While this was proceeding the right of the Emperor's army was concentrating its strength upon the left flunk of the opposing force. Two battaries of artillery, planted upon the right ground above Marquise, poured forth a heavy and unmittinuous discharge across the valley, under the first which General Schramm's lines at length gave way included the right. This movement was followed by madvance of the Emperor's cavalry, which, hitherto partly

> the impetuous carnestness of war. The dashing to me fro of aides-de-camp through the wreathing clouds a smoke; the deep roar of a heavy cannonade pealing from all points of the field at the same moment; the cubic sharp fire of the skirmishers, moving rapidly from position to position; the volleys of musketry bursting furth from the bristling ranks of infantry; the should clamor of the troops in active motion, all contributed as the production of a scene which might well have rem ed a gazing veteran of the most eventful days of h

The evolutions exhibited in a marked man

the strains of martial music and the united voices of camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to the country, and issued directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to his sides do camp, who were seen galloping in all directions to the country. thousands, is spoken of as a sublimely impressive spec-tacle.

The Emperor is somewhat uncertain in his movements, but is frequently at the encampment, and goes regularly observed them through his field glass, and was fremarked in earnest conversation with

> The lull after the first attack was succeeded by a sacond active movement. The Emperor, desirous to take advantage of the success already obtained over his expu-nent, strengthened his right and directed its full forces

in the extreme. The Emperor is a great lover of the horses, and spares no expense to procure the best. Some of his favorite horses are English. One of his saddles, a present from the Sultan, is valued at about \$50,000. The mountings are solid gold and the bit of silver gilt; the cloth is richly embroidered with gold.

The grand feature of the review at the camp, in honor of Prince Albert, was a sham battle, conducted with great semblance of reality and without any previous announcement or programme. We copy the following description of the scene from the correspondence of the Loudon Morning Post:

The entire force of 24,000 men were appointed to form two corps arme. One, the attacking army, under the Emperor in person, was to demonstrate against Boulogne from the direction of Calais; the other, under the Emperor in person, was to manoavre in opposition to this demonstration and in defence of Boulogue. The two divisions were, in general, nearly equal to each other in force, though the preponderance of cavalry was rather in favor of Gen. Schramm.

Punctual to time, his Imperial Majesty and Prince Albert left the Hotel Brighton at six o'clock. The imperial cortege consisted of eight carriages and-four, and had a very striking and characteristic appearance. The outriders, formidable in gigantic boots, cracked and flourished their whips with all the animated exuberance of voice and gesture peculiar to the French postilion of the olden time, withing, with the vehicles themselves—olden time, exhibiting, with the vehicles themselves—